

Spanish cabinet for all parties

MADRID, Aug. 11, (AFP). — The Spanish government aims to allow all political parties, communists included, total freedom of action and is prepared to override a hostile parliament to set up a democratically elected legislature, a leading member of the opposition said today after talks with Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

Felipe Gonzalez, Secretary General of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party, told AFP that he left a three-hour meeting with Mr. Suarez last night "optimistic about the political future of Spain."

JORDAN TIMES

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Israel imposes partial blockade on West Bank trade

NABLUS, occupied West Bank, Aug. 11, (R). — The Israeli military authorities have retaliated against a ten-day strike by Arab traders in the occupied West Bank by restricting trade across the Jordan river, an Arab mayor said today.

Mayor Bassam Al Shaka of Nablus, biggest city in the West Bank, told Reuters that the Israelis had turned back lorries carrying industrial goods to the East Bank and prevented lorries from bringing farm produce into the occupied territory.

An extensive two-way trade has developed under an "open bridges" policy since 1967 to sustain the economy of the occupied West Bank.

Israeli military authorities declined to make any comment on the matter. Nablus has been the centre of the strike and several clashes have occurred here between Arab youths and Israeli forces.

Mr. Al Shaka said he believed the new measures were designed to punish local traders who have shut their shops since Aug. 1, when a new eight-per-cent value-added tax (VAT) was imposed in the West Bank.

Almost all shops here and in other northern towns remained closed today except for vegetable stores not affected by VAT.

Small bombs went off early today outside two Israeli banks in Ramallah, military sources said today.

The blast from one explosion shattered the door of the Bank Leumi offices. The other bomb did not cause any damage.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres today expressed his readiness to meet West Bank businessmen to discuss the new tax but said he doubted that it could be rescinded.

"I will be happy to meet Arab businessmen but I do not think we can repeal the tax because too much trade goes on between Israel and the West Bank," he told reporters.

Preventive detention extended South African flare-up spreads; but Soweto quiet

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 11 (Agencies). — Violent demonstrations spread to dozens of African townships around Pretoria, Johannesburg and the Cape today.

But the big townships of Soweto and Alexandra, where the bloody disturbances first started, were calm today. Armed police travelled on buses entering the two suburbs however, and the vehicles were escorted by police cars.

In Cape Town, special police units were sent into the townships of Langa and Guguletu as hundreds of children left school classes to parade through streets singing religious songs.

Police twice opened fire during the night on Africans in Alexandra township, near Johannesburg, once when black youths stoned a police squad.

They also fired into Africans looting a building firm's yard and said they believed several blacks were hit. But no casualty reports were received.

At Kaigo township at Krugersdorp, north of here, police said they arrested 76 students when several hundred of them stoned a high school and other government-owned buildings.

Blacks in Pretoria's Mamelodi township stoned government vehicles and tried to burn a high school and at Ka Thema, near Springs, slogan-chanting students left class-

[Continued on page 6]

Tal Al-Zaatar on verge of collapse

BEIRUT, Aug. 11, (AFP). — Fighting raged in the heart of Tal Al Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp today and rightwing forces assaulting the camp said its defenders now held only a dozen buildings. The commander of rightwing Phalangist forces in eastern Beirut, Bechir Gemayel, said "hundreds" of persons had surrendered inside the camp and that there were now no more than about 1,500 civilians and combatants still holding out. The camp, on the outskirts of Beirut, had an original population of 30,000 and has been besieged for 51 days.

The rightwing Radio Lebanon said Palestinians inside Tal Al Zaatar were shooting at people trying to leave. The Palestinian Wafa news agency denied that people there were surrendering.

Mr. Gemayel said rightwing forces were helping those who surrendered and that Palestinians were being handed over to "their respective organisations." Unofficial sources said 98 persons were killed and 134 wounded in fighting in the Lebanese capital yesterday.

Twenty seven died when the rightists hurled 100 armoured vehicles into the attack on Tal Al Zaatar, the sources said.

Palestinian and leftwing Lebanese soldiers hit back by bombarding the region around Tal Al Zaatar held by the rightists, who reported beating back attempts by Palestinians and leftists to infiltrate the Monte Verde quarter about three kilometres (2 miles) east of the camp.

A Palestinian spokesman painted a gloomy picture of conditions inside the camp.

"It is turning into a mass grave," he said.

Between 10 and 20 children were dying every day from dehydration and many people were succumbing to wounds. But there was no question of surrender.

Palestinian forces had not lost their balance so far, he said, and even if the camp did fall there

Phalangists, Palestinians agree to evacuate Tal Al-Zaatar

BEIRUT, Aug. 11, (R). — Rightist and Palestinian leaders agreed tonight on the complete evacuation of Tal Al Zaatar Arab League envoy Hassan Sabri Al Kholi said here.

He gave no details of the agreement and observers noted that the Phalangist party, which signed the agreement for the Lebanese right, controls only one sector of the attackers' perimeter.

Observers were sceptical about the effectiveness of tonight's accord.

[Continued on page 6]

Indian Ocean security dominates first day of Non-Aligned F.M.'s Conference

COLOMBO, Aug. 11, (R). — Manoeuvring for positions and influence in the Indian Ocean by the United States, the Soviet Union and other powers will be one of the key topics confronting non-aligned foreign ministers who began a four-day meeting here today. Many of the 85 nations represented at the Non-Aligned Conference border the vast ocean which stretches from Africa to Australia, or they have a vested interest in it as hinterland states.

A draft declaration before the foreign ministers suggests that South Asia has replaced Southeast Asia as the main arena of great power rivalry since the end of the Indochina conflicts.

It adds that this is likely to lead to tension and conflict in the Indian Ocean through growing competition for naval superiority among the most powerful nations.

The draft condemns "the maintenance and development of military bases and facilities... by the great powers" but it does not mention the United States by name.

The foreign ministers' conference opened with a call for unity and a special welcome for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia following last year's victories by pro-communist forces in Indochina.

Angola, Comoro Islands and Seychelles, three countries which gained independence recently, were also welcomed as full members of the movement.

"We must maintain our unity and solidarity," the conference's new chairman, Finance and Justice Minister Felix Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka told delegates from the 85-member grouping.

The conference's outgoing chairman, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, said the experience gained since the fourth non-aligned conference held in Algiers three years ago, had made it possible for members to move forward with "new confidence in the victory of our movement."

The present conference, which is preparing for next Monday's gathering of heads of state, is being held at the Chinese-built Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall amid tight security.

The foreign ministers' draft declaration, in its reference to the Indian Ocean, says that facilities established by the great powers in pursuit of their strategic interests "constitute a direct threat to

[Continued on page 6]

Andreotti wins vote in chamber

ROME, Aug. 11 (AFP). — A new minority Christian Democrat Italian government headed by Premier Giulio Andreotti today cleared its last parliamentary hurdle before taking office when it easily won a confidence vote in the Chamber of Deputies (lower house) thanks to an abstention by Communists.

Mr. Andreotti denied that Communist abstentions would constitute a step closer to the "historic compromise" of participation in the government alongside the Christian Democrats proposed four alongside the Christian Democrats.

4 El Al passengers killed 20 wounded in Istanbul airport drama

ANKARA, Aug. 11, (Agencies). — Four passengers of an Israeli airliner were killed and 20 wounded in a bomb attack and subsequent gun-battle at Istanbul airport tonight, the Anatolia News Agency reported.

First reports were confused but it appeared that three people had opened fire and set off explosives as they were going through a final security checkpoint to board an El Al flight to Tel Aviv.

Four guerrillas detonated a bomb and then barricaded themselves in a room with hostages, a correspondent of Agence France-Presse was told at the airport.

He reported seeing a blood-covered young man cross the airport terminal hall after the explosion.

Security forces surrounded the airport, and four armoured vehicles took up positions at exits. Electricity was cut off.

Three fire trucks took up positions on the runways, and high ranking police officials took command of airport guards, he reported.

In Tel Aviv, an El Al spokesman said he understood gunmen from a Pakistani airliner were involved in the incident.

The spokesman said an El Al executive had spoken to the pilot of an Israeli airliner about to take off from Istanbul. The pilot was quoted as saying no shots were fired at the aircraft, which was undamaged.

Rhodesia accuses Mozambique Mortar attack shakes Rhodesian "frontline city"

UMTALI, Rhodesia, Aug. 11, (Reuter). — Rhodesia tonight accused Mozambique's regular forces of launching early morning mortar bombardments of the border city of Umtali and a Rhodesian police post to the south. An official communique declared emphatically that troops of the Mozambique Frelimo government — not black Rhodesian guerrillas — were responsible for the mortar attack on Umtali from across the Mozambique border three miles (five kms) away.

Two African civilians were the only people injured in the bombardment, the communique said, adding: "Minor damage was caused to government installations,

with more serious damage to civilian property."

The communique said that at the same time as the Umtali attack, mortar fire was directed at the Vila Salazar police post about 250 miles (400 kms) south of the city.

The bombardments were an apparent reprisal for a weekend raid [Continued on page 6]

Tension eases as Turkey, Greece prepare for Security Council debate

ANKARA, Aug. 11, (R). — Fears of an imminent military confrontation between Greece and Turkey abated today as they prepared for an emergency United Nations Security Council meeting on tension over their rival territorial claims to the Aegean seabed.

Greek naval units continued to shadow the Turkish research ship Sismik 1, whose hunt for oil in disputed areas of the Aegean sparked off the crisis last weekend.

Turkey released the text of a note delivered to Greece yesterday in which it called for an end to "harassment" of the Sismik by Greek naval and airforce units.

"Responsibility for any undesirable incident that might occur as a result of such provocative action will lie with Greece," the note said.

Greece says the Sismik has violated its sovereignty by taking soundings over its continental shelf.

But, with the start tomorrow of the United Nations debate, diplomats here said there appeared to be slightly less tension between Ankara and Athens, uneasy partners in the North Atlantic Alliance.

For the first time in five days, no protest note was lodged over the dispute.

Turkish Foreign Minister Insan Sabri Caglayanil leaves tomorrow for New York to head the Turkish delegation at the U.N. de-

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South Africa and Israel; fighting fire with fire

Israel has retaliated against the West Bank strike by imposing an economic blockade on the occupied territories. West Bank Arabs are being prevented from selling their industrial goods in the East Bank and lorries carrying East Bank agricultural produce have been barred from entering the occupied territories.

So the economic war is on.

At the same time, the South African government has decided to extend to the whole country the powers of preventive detention under the internal security act. These sweeping powers of arrest without charge or trial had previously been restricted to the Transvaal Province, which houses Johannesburg and the black township of Soweto.

Ironically, the current spate of violence had been motivated by the desire to free leaders of the June troubles who were being held without trial.

The decisions by Israel and South Africa to fight fire with fire reflects a common mentality. The idea is not to give in an inch, to hit back, and hit hard at protestors, to impose high-handed punishments on people asking for fair treatment. Unconsciously, South Africa and Israel are bringing their policies towards subjugated peoples closer in line. The Israelis have been using this device in the occupied territories for some time.

The question is what results do such policies have? In South Africa, the demand for the release of imprisoned colleagues was transformed into strident demands for scrapping the entire policy of apartheid. If the South African government insists on apartheid, the blacks will become more militant. The Africans of the country have learned that peaceful protest leads nowhere. They have turned to the only alternative left them by their white rulers. Intransigence breeds intransigence.

Unrest in the West Bank, which cannot be said to have really stopped since the beginning of this year swept radical nationalists and outspoken opponents of Israeli occupation into office in the last round of municipal elections. The reason is obvious: the Arabs of the occupied territories are fed up with their lot. From the creeping erosion of their civil liberties, their religious and cultural heritage and the establishment of Jewish settlements on Arab land, to the denial of the right to self-determination, the process has repeatedly brought the situation in the occupied territories to the boiling point. Now, the same people are being asked to bear a crippling economic burden.

If the issue were a purely economic one, if it were just a question of the value-added tax, then the Israeli measure might work. The point is that the basic question is not that of a tax, it is the question of a people who are at their tether's end, who cannot take any more. Israel cannot win at this game. If it succeeds in forcing the value-added tax down the throats of Arab merchants, Israel will have added just that much more to the rich store of resentment harboured in people's hearts. That would be a welcome emotional tax whose revenues will go into the national treasury. The West Bank, with its economy groaning under the burden of a tax it cannot support will be even more fertile soil for discontent. If the Israelis back down on the other hand, they will have lost face and it will be counted as a victory for the advocates of liberation. In either case, Israel will end up with the short end of the stick.

Similarly, the new sweeping powers of internment the John Vorster government has granted itself could prove a severe liability. The more people it arrests, the more reason the blacks will have to take to the streets. The entire concept of locking up "instigators" and "ringleaders" is erroneous in this case. Popular discontent depends on the people, not their leaders. The only lasting solution is to remove the cause of resentment.

Of course, the gut response of the Israeli and South African overlords to more strident demands for the redress of grievances is to consolidate their power over the subjugated peoples, to show them who is boss. Needless to say, this has not proven to be the best approach.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

On the occasion of the anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne, the three major Jordanian newspapers evoked their editorials to talk about some aspects of Jordan's significant achievements during the past 24 years of his reign.

Al Rai first remarks that King Hussein was less than 18 years of age when he took over from his late father King Talal. It says that since he assumed the leadership, Hussein's influence on the life of his people was unmatched by any other political leader. "In the hearts of the people he inculcated zeal, self-confidence and readiness to carry out their national duties that no other leader in Arab modern history could have accomplished," Al Rai points out.

Al Dustour notes that during the past 24 years of his reign King Hussein has reestablished the noblest and the most time-honoured Arab traditions; and he did likewise in the relationships between Jordan and brother Arab countries, and in his dealings with the international society at large. As a staunch believer in the inevitability of the ultimate victory of the Arab cause, King Hussein was and still is exerting sincere efforts for the unification of all the Arab people so that they may be able to achieve success for their just cause, Al Dustour says.

Al Shaab says that King Hussein was aware right from the beginning that rule is not distinguished honour and preeminence, but is a heavy burden with all the responsibilities involved therein. The paper puts on record that King Hussein has always acted to make Jordan a model Arab state, in terms of its pure and sound unity, flourishing freedom and King Hussein has reestablished the noblest and the most time-honoured Arab traditions; and he did likewise in the relationships between Jordan and brother Arab countries, and in his dealings with the international society at large.

King Hussein receives cables of congratulations

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday received cables of congratulations from a number of heads of states on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Cables were received from the

President of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahyan, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah ruler of Kuwait, Emperor Rida Pahlavi of Iran, Pakistan's President Fazal Elahi Chaudry, and Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Cooperative team leaves for Syria

AMMAN. — A Jordanian Cooperative delegation Wednesday left for Syria on a three-day visit for talks with the Syrian Farmers Union to boost cooperation between the two countries in the field of the cooperative movement.

Discussions are expected to centre on Syria providing Jordan with large quantities of maize to be processed locally into feedstuff for sale to farmers, at cost-price.

The delegation led by the Director-General of the Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation (JCO) Marwan Doudine will also sign with the Syrian Farmers Union a cooperation protocol organising relations between the two establishments, in particular in the field of training, supplying Jordan with fertilisers, and the exchange

of information and experience in the cooperative domain. The delegation will also look over the activities of Syrian cooperatives and Syria's recent experiment in processing and selling feedstuff.

Syrian Premier receives Abou Odeh

DAMASCUS, (JNA). — Syrian Prime Minister General Abdul Rahman Khleifawi tonight received Mr. Adnan Abou Odeh, the Minister of Information and Culture, accompanied by his Syrian counterpart Mr. Ahmad Iskandar Ahmed and the Jordanian Delegation currently visiting Syria.

During the meeting, the Syrian Prime Minister discussed Jordanian-Syrian relations in general and the work of the joint information committee in particular.

Information meetings start in Damascus

DAMASCUS. — Jordan's Minister of Culture and Information Adnan Abou Odeh, accompanied by his Syrian counterpart Ahmad Iskandar Ahmed, Wednesday paid a visit to the city of Quneitra in the Golan Heights, to inspect the extent of the ruin in which Israel left the city after its withdrawal from the area in mid-1974.

Mr. Abou Odeh is heading a Jordanian information delegation which arrived here Tuesday to attend the periodic meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Information Committee entrusted to implement information integration between Syria and Jordan.

On Wednesday morning, the subsidiary information committee, branching from the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Information Committee held a meeting here at the Radio and Television Centre to continue discussions of the Committee's agenda.

The subsidiary committee was presided over by Jordan's Information Under-Secretary Dia Al Dine Rifai and his Syrian counterpart Adib Ghanam.

The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Information Committee had held its first round of talks on Tuesday

evening at the Radio and Television Centre. During this first meeting, the committee reviewed the resolutions it had adopted in its previous meeting in Amman, to assess what has been achieved and try to overcome the obstacles which some of the resolutions encountered during implementation.

Royal Commission adopts projects on University

AMMAN. — The Royal Commission for the Yarmuk University Wednesday approved a number of University projects which will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for endorsement.

These include an aid programme to university students, the University's scientific research project, and the regulations governing the equivalence of other university diplomas.

The meeting, held here at the Royal Scientific Society was presided over by the Commission's Chairman, Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

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Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	595.0	601.0
French franc	66.1	67.1
Swiss franc	133.6	134.0
German mark	130.4	130.8
Iraqi dinar	940.0	945.0
Syrian pound	81.6	82.1
Egyptian pound	470.0	480.0
Lebanese pound	106.7	107.5
U.A.E. dirham	83.3	84.0

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Departures:

8.00	Cairo
10.30	Cairo (EA)
11.00	Cairo
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)
11.30	Athens, Madrid, Casablanca
12.35	London (BA)
13.00	Aqaba (Sy. A)
13.30	Paris
20.00	Cairo
20.00	Abu-Dhabi, Bangkok
21.30	Cairo
22.30	Riyadh, Dhahran

Arrivals:

9.00	Cairo (EA)
9.30	Bangkok, Bahrain
9.30	Dhahran
9.40	Kuwait
10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
12.20	Deer Azour, Damascus (Sy. A)
14.30	Cairo
15.05	Aqaba (Sy. A)
17.30	Cairo
18.15	Copenhagen, Vienna
19.00	Rome
19.00	London
21.00	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
21.20	Riyadh (SAA)

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Apples (starken):	80—110
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Bananas:	170—200
Cauliflower:	150—170
Cabbage:	50—80
Cucumbers (small):	120—140
Cucumbers (large):	60—80
Eggplant (small):	50—70
Eggplant (large):	15—25
Figs:	140—180
Grapefruit:	50—70
Green beans:	70—90
Garlic (dry) (large):	210—240
Grapes (green):	110—140
Hot pepper:	60—80
Lemon:	140—180
Marrow (small):	70—100
Marrow (regular):	50—70
Musk melon:	90—120
Orange:	120—140
Onions (dry) imported:	70—90
Onions (white):	40—65
Okra (red):	100—120
Okra (green):	150—180
Potatoes (imported):	100—130
Potatoes (local):	100—130
Peaches (large):	200—220
Peaches (small):	100—120
Pears:	200—240
Pomegranats:	60—80
String beans:	150—180
Tomatoes:	70—90
Spinach:	40—55
Water melon (large):	80
Water melon (small):	50
Wild cucumbers (small):	60—80
Wild cucumbers (large):	30—50

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
	7.30	News bulletin
	7.40	Newsreel
	8.00	Sign off
	12.00	Pop session (Part I)
	1.00	News summary
	1.04	Pop session (Part II)
	2.00	News bulletin
	2.15	Radio magazine
	2.30	Music cavalcade
	3.00	Concert hour
	4.00	Old favourites
	4.30	Easy listening
	5.00	Thriller
	5.30	Pop session (Part III)
	6.00	News summary
	6.03	Listener's choice
	6.30	Science report
	7.00	News bulletin
	7.10	Newsreel
	7.30	Sign off

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	Fuad Abu Jassar: (21511)
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	Sukkar: (25041)
	College: (25010)
	Firas: (61912)
Taxis:	Youth City: (63273)
	Rainbow: (37249)
	Talal: (25021)

British business circles praise Japan economic management

DON, Aug. 11, (AFP). — British business circles here tend to echo praise for the Japanese economic management expressed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in its annual report on Japan.

At the same time, however, they are showing growing concern at the strength of Japan's export drive, especially since it goes against the grain of the effort to put its economy on a downward footing by putting an export-led expansion in of relying on in the past on "stop-go" home consumption, with its consequential balance of payments problems.

The British government is expected to bring increasing pressure directly and through international organisations, for a compliance by Japan with "good neighbour policy" which they say, the growing interdependence of national economies requires more than ever.

It will be pointed out that, with one and a half million unemployed, or 6.3 per cent of the population, the highest in Europe, the British government is itself under constant union and political pressure to restrict imports of manufactured goods in order to protect employment.

The pressure is likely to become more acute in the coming months as the balance of payments suffers the relapse forecast by economists. To correct it, the government relies on the enforcement of its severe anti-inflationary wage policy, which may further reduce unemployment, creating a vicious circle.

It says the balance of payments is likely to be further worsened by the deposits to discourage the use of dollars.

inflow of manufactured goods from Japan and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, commenting on the "broadly congratulatory and deservedly so" OECD report, the Financial Times newspaper recognised yesterday that "the Japanese performance in dealing with the economic problems of the past two years or so has indeed been quite as remarkable as the earlier years of high economic growth," adding, "with a performance like that, who needs advice from outside?"

Although the OECD notes that the medium-term economic plan to 1980, aiming at a "more social welfare-orientated economy" may have implications on the inflation front, the Financial Times believes that "there is sufficient leeway for this to take place without major disruption."

"There may of course be unpredictable political factors but the economic aims of the plan look achievable. Certainly, judging by the way the Japanese have dealt with their economic problems of the past, there seems no reason for undue scepticism now," the paper concludes.

The influential banking monthly the Bankers draws attention to its latest issue to Japan's new export drive, pointing out that "the mere scale of the export orders received is extraordinary with massive contracts for the supply and construction of complete plants worth some \$40 millions signed in the past two or three years."

"The boom could be only just beginning," it adds.

"Officially a target of \$12,000 million for this (fiscal) year has been mentioned and though (Ja-

panese) industrialists still consider this to be wildly optimistic, they are growing more confident themselves."

Another comment appears in the Economist, which, under the headline "Japan's exports zoom again," writes: "The amazing Japanese are exporting to other industrial countries like crazy. The Americans don't mind but the Europeans do."

The Economist explains that Americans know that there are things, ranging from aircraft to food grains, that Japan has to buy from them and that it will buy when the Japanese imports upsurge gets going.

Europe by contrast is trying to sell Japan the things that Japan is trying more successfully to sell to it.

After stressing that the EEC deficit with Japan has grown every year for the past six years from \$300 million in 1970 to 2,300 million last year, whereas America's deficit has seen-sawed, The Economist goes on: "The Americans say justly and orthodoxly that the Japanese ought to allow their yen to be unvalued. Europe agrees in theory but in practice is more concerned about the structural problems."

Meaning, in crude terms, that too many Japanese cars, television sets, and the like are flooding into European markets and not nearly enough European goods of the same kind are arriving in Japan.

Of course, Japan is hinting that it may buy many more raw materials in the period ahead, but notes the weekly, "Britain, which needs urgently to see that import prices of raw materials do not soar, has reason not to feel too happy about that."



CARTER AND NADER GROUP — Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter chats with Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat Tennessee, and consumer advocate Ralph Nader (right), prior to a luncheon of the Ralph Nader Public Citizens Forum in Washington.

Taiwan threatens Japan in music instruments market

TAIPEI, Aug. 11, (AFP). — Taiwan's musical instruments, particularly guitars, have won ground in international markets posing a threat to Japanese producers.

Taiwan used to import a large quantity of musical instruments and spare parts. With the establishment of more than 200 manufacturers and exporters, the island's musical instrument industry has developed rapidly in recent years and exports exceeded imports by \$ 3.7 million in 1973.

Export items included guitars, which represented 80 per cent of the volume, violins, trumpets, drums, organs, piano-fortes, and electric pianos.

Chinese musical instruments such as lutes, fiddles, and moon guitars were also exported to the United States, Japan, and south-east Asian countries.

Taiwan-produced guitars are popular in the United States, Japan and European countries. With production costs lower than in Japan, Taiwan-made guitars have taken over part of the markets in which the Japanese used to predominate.

The United States, which absorbs 60 per cent of Taiwan's musical instrument exports, is the biggest market for local products, followed by Australia, Canada, Britain, and West Germany.

It is expected that with the advantages of steady supplies, international standard techniques and lower production costs, Taiwan will be able to compete with Japan in musical instrument exports.

W. Germany, Britain donate to UNRWA

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 11, (R). — West Germany has made a special contribution of 4,713,560 marks and Britain has pledged 200,010 pounds in additional funds to the U.N. Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, it was announced today.

The W. German donation is additional to Bonn's regular cash gift of two million marks and a gift of 1,324.5 tons of flour.

Britain's regular contribution to UNRWA for 1976 was three million pounds. Since 1950, the British government has pledged or given 147 million pounds in cash and goods to the agency, as well as contributing to it through the European Economic Community.

Today's announcement said the British pledge stated that the special gift might be increased to 10 per cent.

Soviet navy defends passage of Kiev in Bosphorus Straits

MOSCOW, Aug. 11, (R). — The Soviet navy, sweeping aside western objections to the passage through the Bosphorus of its 40,000 ton warship Kiev, now is claiming the right to send whatever ships it chooses through the straits and into the Mediterranean.

This is the thrust of an authoritative article in the latest edition of the navy's monthly journal, Morskoi Sbornik, which rejects outright recent suggestions in the west that the Kiev's passage last month violated the 1936 Montreux Convention.

Its author is a legal expert and Captain First-Rank, Valentin Serkov. He insists there is no basis for the argument that warships like the Kiev — which the Soviet navy classes as anti-submarine cruisers — are really aircraft carriers and so barred from the Bosphorus.

"As a thorough analysis of the Montreux Convention shows, one can consider from a legal point of view that passage through the straits by any ships of states on the Black Sea does not contradict the letter and spirit of the convention," he says.

The Montreux Convention regulates the size and type of warships permitted to pass through the Dardanelles Straits and the Bosphorus linking the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. It specifically bans aircraft carriers.

Western naval attaches in Moscow who have read Captain Serkov's commentary are convinced that it was approved at a very high level, possibly by the Commander of the Soviet fleet, Admiral Sergei Gorshkov.

While the convention forbids other countries to send aircraft carriers, submarines and warships above a fixed tonnage through the straits into the Black Sea, the Soviet Union and other countries with a Black Sea coastline have preferential rights, Captain Serkov says.

Providing they observe certain conditions, they may send through "submarines and surface vessels of practically any displacement and armament," he adds.

The "practically" is not explained. Instead, Captain Serkov glosses over the annex to the convention which makes clear that not even Black Sea states can send through aircraft carriers.

Apparently Soviet naval chiefs feel no modern Soviet warship is likely to meet the Montreux definition of a carrier as a ship conceived or equipped primarily to transport aircraft or put them into action.

Britain disagrees and has made plain that it regards the Kiev's passage on July 18 as a breach of the convention.

Turkey said at the time there had been no such violation.

A precedent has thus been set for Kiev's sister ship, the Minsk, which has been launched from the same Black Sea shipyard in Nikolayev but has yet to put to sea. Work is still under way on a third ship in the series, western naval attaches say.

According to NATO reconnaissance, the Kiev is armed with at least two types of missiles, torpedoes and electronic anti-aircraft guns, as well as the 30 to 35 helicopters and Yak jump-jets it now carries.

Study of reconnaissance photographs is understood to have shown that the Kiev bears a striking resemblance to the new "through-deck cruisers" planned by Britain for use with sea Harrier jump-jets.

Because of the protection its aircraft provide against air attack, submarines, and missile-carrying patrol boats, western attaches believe the Kiev will probably be put to use eventually in areas like the Indian Ocean where a Soviet fleet is out of range of land-based air cover.

The attaches say its present voyage towards an Arctic base on the Kola peninsula, which can be given air cover from the land, is therefore probably more of an Arctic sea trial.

Before the winter it could return through the Bosphorus to Nikolayev for testing and tuning before setting out again next year for more distant waters.

COMECON project spending over \$ 13 m.

SIS, Aug. 11, (AFP). — Joint projects launched by the eight members of COMECON—the Eastern European economic co-operation body—involve spending at least \$ 13,700 million.

COMECON Secretary-General Mr. Fadyev gave this figure in the latest issue of Ekonomicheskaya, an economic monthly.

Upon the COMECON countries of the Soviet Union and six eastern European countries (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Cuba) will be spending a total of \$ 11,800 million in the energy sectors and \$ 10 million on scientific research under their programme of integration.

Mr. Fadyev, the first of the two banks granted member countries loans totalling \$ 22,400 million in the past five years to help finance 40 industrial projects, of which 23 had now been completed.

Most of COMECON's biggest multinational projects are located in Siberia, but there are several in eastern European member countries and even in Cuba, which joined the common planning work last month. COMECON is building a multinational integrated nickel plant in Cuba.

Among the key COMECON projects are the giant 2,700 kilometre (1,680 mile) pipeline project designed to carry natural gas from Siberia to eastern Europe, a high tension line to carry electric power from the USSR to Hungary, a giant cement plant at Erfurt in East Germany, the big steelworks of Katowice, Poland, and a synthetic rubber plant in Rumania.

Mr. Fadyev stressed in his article that COMECON's multinational scientific cooperation now involves some 1,600 scientific bodies, including 200 university level research institutions.

He said that in the 1971-75 period, these bodies had carried out 5,000 research projects provided for in the coordinated programme.

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their coordinated programme both for the five-year period ended last year and for the five years up to 1980.

But in his article, Mr. Fadyev disclosed that COMECON's two jointbanking institutions—the bank for international economic co-operation, and the bank for international investment—had a global turnover of about \$ 330,000 million in the five years from 1971 to 1975. He said their turnover in 1975 totalled \$ 88,400 million, or 70 per cent more than in 1971.

This gives a pointer to the investment needs in the nine-nation economic area.

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Soviet abstract art lives again in one Moscow flat

MOSCOW, (CSM)—George Costakis already has performed one great service for Russian modern art of the early 20th century—he saved it for the "second life" it currently enjoys.

He hopes to do another service for it: to bequeath it to the Russian people.

Over the years the Costakis collection has become legendary. Typically, a representative of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art came by in May to seek Soviet government permission (still moot) to include some of Mr. Costakis' paintings in next April's big Metropolitan exhibit of Russian art.

American collector Joseph H. Hirshhorn vainly offered Mr. Costakis a blank cheque for his entire lot of paintings. Even Kennedys and Rockefellers and other American politicians who make the whistle-stop tour of Moscow manage to see Mr. Costakis and his magnificent canvases.

All these people are simply following a well-worn trail. For numerous Western art lovers there are only two reasons for visiting the Soviet Union: the great Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, and the display in George Costakis' 15th-floor apartment at the edge of Moscow.

This anomaly—a private collector of abstract art in a socialist society that outlaws all artistic styles except literal "socialist realism"—began just after World War II.

Mr. Costakis—a Greek citizen who grew up in Moscow, where his father was a tobacco merchant—began by collecting traditional Dutch masterpieces and antique silver and porcelain.

But in the 1940s, he says, he "got a little tired of old paintings" with their sameness of dull colours, so he turned to Russian mod-

ernist pictures and constructions of a quarter century earlier that no one else was interested in.

"When I first got avant garde painters, three or four paintings, there was such a difference!" Mr. Costakis exults. "They were very dynamic, very colourful, very gay. I liked them very much."

In fact, these "very dynamic, very colourful" paintings were part of what has since been acclaimed in the West as one of the sudden explosions of artistic genius that occasionally stuns the world.

From 1913 on, Kasimir Malevich with his suprematism, Vladimir Tatlin with his constructivism, and their disciples and rebels provided remarkably specific precursors of modern American art in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s.

Mr. Costakis finds this creative artistic burst in 20th-century Russia as inexplicable as the sudden burst of world literary classics in 19th-century Russia. But he tends to attribute the vitality of the Russian avant garde to the mix of Europe and Asia in this country.

The modern movement in art was short-lived in Russia. By 1926 only 13 years after it began, it had burned out.

Its brevity was not primarily the result of government strictures, Mr. Costakis believes. To be sure, the Communist revolutionaries who embraced revolutionary art in the first few years after 1917 later reverted to an obligatory ultraconservative art.

But Mr. Costakis points out that many of the avant garde painters themselves ceased modern experimentation even before the crackdown. The audience—and the buyers—just were not there. The artists were too far in advance of their time.

No one could understand (the

new works) because there were such differences from five centuries of art before. What they were doing in this period didn't look like art. It was (considered) junk.

"In the 1920s I think they started to hesitate and ask themselves if they were going in the right way or not. The czarist regime didn't recognise them. The revolutionary regime also didn't recognise them (after some initial enthusiasm). Little by little some of the painters changed, without hard pressure.

"First was Vera Pestel. In 1916 she said to Tatlin and Malevich that what they were doing and she was doing was completely wrong and could never be recognised. So she left the group and... became again a figurative painter.

"Rodbenko stopped geometrical abstractions. And he was one of the biggest experimenters. He started doing photomontage. Tatlin stopped his counter-reliefs. In the end he was a more-or-less utilitarian artist, doing furniture and clothing.

"This continues to 1925-26. From 1926 on few painters remained, and in the 1930s very cruel and hard pressure was put on them by Stalin. Everything was forbidden. The 1930s—this was the end.

"Many paintings, sculptures, hanging constructions, and reliefs and counter-reliefs were destroyed by the artists themselves. What remained was thrown into corners here and there, and no one took any care of (the works) because there was no hope... that this art would get a second life in 20 or 30 years."

It took another generation—and the imitation of abstract art by Sputniks and nuclear physics—before viewers could perceive the artists' prophetic vision, Mr. Costakis contends.

When he began collecting in the 1940s, the recognised elite of the revolutionary period consisted of only eight or nine artists. In his own evaluation—which he describes as "not very knowledgeable"—Mr. Costakis expanded this to some 45 or 47.

Today, his choices have been fully endorsed by Western critics. They read like a who's who of the early modernists: Chagall, Kandinsky, Lissitsky, the Enders brothers and sisters, Kliun, and Zverev.

In the early postwar period Stalin's repressive cultural policy was still in its heyday. Memories of Stalin's slaughter of independent intellectuals in the purges of the 1930s were fresh. But Mr. Costakis was discreet in his collecting, and he says he never suffered any retribution for it.

His greatest difficulties came in locating the paintings that had survived—and sometimes in convincing fearful relatives of artists that he was not trying to stir up trouble in his search for this forbidden art.

"It wasn't easy to find those works," Mr. Costakis recalls. "There were no private collections of this kind because nobody recognised those painters before the revolution. And even after the revolution nobody liked them.

"The exceptions were just poets and close friends who got on one or two presents from the artists. I had to buy (works) personally from the artists or from their families, widows or relatives.

"Sometimes there were difficulties because people (wondered)

why I was asking for those paintings. Everyone was afraid to have them... But later, when they found I was doing this with all my heart, and I liked them, and when friends told them so," then the suspicion melted.

And Mr. Costakis acquired 90 per cent of his collection at prices "no one would believe—just nothing."

In one instance he rescued a painting on plywood by Lyubov Popova that was being used to board up a barn window—on the condition he supply a replacement piece of plywood to keep out the drafts.

In another case he and the widow of Kilment Rychko discovered a cache of "electro-organisms" the artists had painted in his early years—abstracts unknown to her.

The physical conditions under which Mr. Costakis pursued his avocation would have daunted a less determined collector.

For years, because of the housing shortage, he and his wife occupied a single room in a communal flat shared with four others. Then they progressed to two rooms, then three rooms. Mr. Costakis hung some paintings on the ceiling and paintings on top of paintings.

Finally, six years ago, he acquired an apartment in one of the new prefabricated skyscrapers that ring Moscow. This apartment is very comfortable by Russian standards, although still cramped by Western norms.

Now the world recognition that Mr. Costakis hoped for 20th-century Russian art has come, and his collection is worth millions of dollars.

He is no dealer however; his dream is to make their rich artistic heritage available to the Russians themselves. Mr. Costakis already has done as much as he can in opening his apartment to foreign visitors, young Russian artists and others who want to see his paintings.

But the numbers are limited to a crowded 80 at one time—and the groups are limited by the very expansiveness of Mr. Costakis' hospitality, which often includes singing a few songs for guests to his own guitar accompaniment.

As yet there is no catalogue or even full set of photographs of the Costakis collection. That was cause for special regret when some thousand of his lesser-known watercolours and gouaches were stolen in three mysterious thefts between September, 1974, and January, 1976. None of the stolen works has been recovered.

A hook under negotiation between Mr. Costakis and Viking Press might help to rectify the lack of a catalogue. The book's publication is uncertain, however, as Mr. Costakis says he has not secured the publisher's consent to let a young Russian art historian whom Mr. Costakis admires write a major portion of the manuscript.

Even more uncertain is the ultimate disposition of Mr. Costakis' collection. He has informed the Soviet government he would like to bequeath his collection to the Soviet museum—provided it would be shown and not just stacked in cellars or sold piecemeal to eager Western buyers.

So far, however, he has received

no such assurances from the government. Therefore, Mr. Costakis has not committed his collection.

The late Soviet Culture Minister Yekaterina Furtseva met three times with Mr. Costakis to discuss a possible exhibition of his works in the Soviet Union. Mr. Costakis had been led to believe the current culture minister, Pyotr Demichev, might approve such an exhibition at the Tretyakov Gallery of Russian art in the autumn of 1976 or the spring of 1977.

There were rumours, also, that Soviet officials might authorise a later exhibition abroad and even publication of a book about the collection.

But months have passed, and there is no sign the present officials are feeling that culturally daring.

All of this poses a clear ideological dilemma for the authorities. Hailing the Russian avant garde as the Soviet Union's own would heap world glory on the country's present leadership as the legitimate heirs of that revolutionary art.

But official "rehabilitation" of that unorthodox art could threaten the conservative socialist realist style that has been enforced here for half a century.



George Costakis in his apartment — one man saving a nation's abstract art.

The premeditated murder of that character without blemish: Mickey Mouse

SAN FRANCISCO, (AP). — Dan O'Neill draws cartoons poking fun at the U.S. Flag, Coca Cola and the Virgin Mary, but it's a federal crime if he draws a mouse.

O'Neill and two other cartoonists are under U.S. court order to stop drawing Walt Disney characters in situations that a lawsuit says are ruining the good name of Mickey Mouse.

The Air Pirates, publishers of three comic books about Mickey and friends, claim they just showed Mickey "behaving like everyone else in the real world": "taking drugs, making war and having sex — and sex organs."

In its suit against the Air Pirates, Walt Disney Productions claims the cartoonists are out to transform Mickey and his friends from "internationally accepted sources of delightful entertainment to objects of public revulsion."

"I'm afraid to draw anything in case some judge thinks it looks like 'The Mouse,'" says O'Neill, who lives in Oakland and freelances cartoons for a variety of publications.

"It's going to be really embarrassing if I have to go to jail," he adds. "I'm going to be in there with rapists and murderers, and they're going to ask me what I'm in for, and I'm going to have to tell them I'm in for drawing a mouse."

U.S. District Judge Albert C. Wollenberg agreed in summary judgment nearly a year ago that Disney's copyright had been infringed and ordered the Air Pirates to pay \$190,000 in damages. The Air Pirates asked the 9th U.S. Court of Appeals to send the case back for a trial, and are waiting for the appeals court to set a

date for arguments.

It isn't the first time Disney has gone to court to uphold the honour of Mickey Mouse. Last year they won a copyright claim against a pornographic filmmaker who wanted to use "The Mickey Mouse Club March" as background for an orgy.

Disney's lawyers refuse to discuss the case outside the briefs filed with the court.

O'Neill and the other Air Pirates, Bobby London and Ted Richards, claim a First Amendment right to use Disney's characters for the purpose of satire.

"Everybody knew these comic books could not possibly have come from Disney, so nobody could possibly think that Disney has become a dope fiend or a sex maniac," says Michael Kennedy, the Air Pirates' lawyer.

Kennedy adds that the buyers of Disney comic books—children, mostly—are not likely to be in the market for dirty funnies.

"The theory behind copyright is that it's unfair for me to enrich myself by ripping off your product," he says. "The Air Pirates

not only did not get rich, did not rip off Disney."

O'Neill says the only harm he's made from the cartoons is at a comic book convention where a few copies of the Air Pirates books were sold. Because the judge ordered the 60,000 copies impounded in 1972, the suit was filed—brought—than \$100 apiece.

To the lawsuit's claim the cartoonists intended to "defile the image and good will" of characters now enjoy "through the world," the Air Pirates' lawyer says.

Two generations of Americans have been bottle-fed infancy upon the inspired, less, vanilla ice cream image pagated lucratively by the new empire," wrote Richards' paper filed with the court.

"They've put all these things on me," complains O'Neill, "demarcating disparagement, unfair competition, intentional injury. What the summary judge really got me for was agreeing myself by ripping off your product," he says. "The Air Pirates

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ACROSS

- Cubic meter
- Malacca measure of length
- Lodginghouse
- Enjoy together
- Day's march
- Ice, Cow or Crystal
- Ascertained
- Taboo
- Solar disk
- Swallow
- Cardboard box
- Overlay with metal
- Conduct
- Curbed
- Shepherd's pipe
- Corrals
- Encore
- Mural
- Peduncles
- Eagle's nest
- Worsted
- Threelfold
- Message
- Worms

DOWN

- Rude storage building
- Carry
- State; French
- Said again
- Voter
- Outwring
- Fish
- Hindu symbols
- Nights
- Card game for two
- Closed
- Take
- Sores
- Checks
- Self-originate existence
- Like a misanthrope
- Portuguese coat of arms
- Out-moded
- Cooed up
- Spring flower
- Baseball team
- Commands
- Golf instructor

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

1. Rude storage building
2. Carry
3. State; French
4. Said again
5. Voter
6. Outwring
7. Fish
8. Hindu symbols
9. Nights
10. Card game for two
11. Closed
12. Take
13. Sores
14. Checks
15. Self-originate existence
16. Like a misanthrope
17. Portuguese coat of arms
18. Out-moded
19. Cooed up
20. Spring flower
21. Baseball team
22. Commands
23. Golf instructor

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MAN WHO DIED AT SAND

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COP AND THE KID

LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING

Lucas, having failed in some subjects, falsifies his school report to avoid being reprimanded.

هلا من الاصل

12 reported dead

Person suspected in Paris hotel fire

PARIS, Aug. 11, (R) — Fire rained may be responsible for a hotel blaze in which 12 people died in the Pigalle nightclub district of Paris early today, a Paris police chief said.

Four members of a British family from Liverpool were among the nine injured, including a 16-year-old girl reported to be in serious condition.

Most of the 40 occupants of the hotel were foreign migrant workers who lived at the hotel through the year. One unconfirmed report said that at least nine of the dead were Algerians.

But the hotel, near Pigalle's gayish nightclub area on the Rue De Rochecouart, was also patronised by European tourists travelling on small budgets, as well as Japanese students on holiday, police said.

The fire started in an adjoining restaurant and swiftly roared up the inner staircase of the hotel, eyewitnesses said.

Firemen evacuated about 20 people from top floor windows but at least one person leaped to his death from the sixth floor into a courtyard.

Kissinger : Greek-Turkish hostilities not likely

HAGUE, Aug. 11, (R) — Dr. Henry Kissinger said today he did not believe that Greece and Turkey would go to war in their dispute over oil prospecting rights in the Aegean Sea.

U.S. Secretary of State, speaking at a news conference before departing for Washington at the end of an eight-day tour of Europe and Asia, said he had had talks with Dutch Foreign Minister Max Van Der Stoep on the Greek-Turkish issue.

He refused to go on discussing the dispute over the nuclear plant, saying he wanted the situation to cool down before resuming an exchange of views on how to apply additional safeguards.

"We are trying to create a calm atmosphere," he said.

Dr. Kissinger arrived in the Hague from Deauville, France, for his first visit to the Netherlands as secretary of state.

The Netherlands is the only Western European country and the only NATO country he had not visited in more than 500,000 miles of travel over the past three years.

At his news conference, Dr. Kissinger also:

— described as "premature" press reports of a breakthrough in talks leading towards self-determination for Namibia (South West Africa), the territory still held by South Africa under a revoked League of Nations mandate.

— said he was satisfied with Britain's leadership of efforts to resolve the dispute over Rhodesia, adding: "We have no private, and even less public advice, to give Britain on this subject."

— reiterated his support for a round-table conference on Lebanon but said the United States should not participate.

Mortar attack shakes Rhodesian city

continued from page 1

Residents saw two rocket-armed Hunter jet fighters of the Rhodesian air force scream over Umtali in the direction of the Mozambique border soon after the attack. The jets returned 15 minutes later amid speculation that they might have been seeking to knock out the mortar position.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the external wing of Rhodesia's African National Council, said here that he would not be surprised if "maybe three quarters" of the casualties of the raid were civilians.

He accused Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith of internationalising the country's guerrilla war by launching a major attack last Sunday in Mozambique territory.

Bishop Muzorewa, who was speaking during a stopover in London on his way to Lusaka, Zambia, said that in other raids against Mozambique, Rhodesian forces had massacred villagers, described them as "terrorists."

The minister, who gave no further details, described the incident as part of a continued pattern of calculated aggression against Zambia by South Africa.

He also confirmed that last month a small child had been injured during a South African artillery bombardment of the village of Sesheke, about 80 kilometres (50 miles) south west of Mamboya.

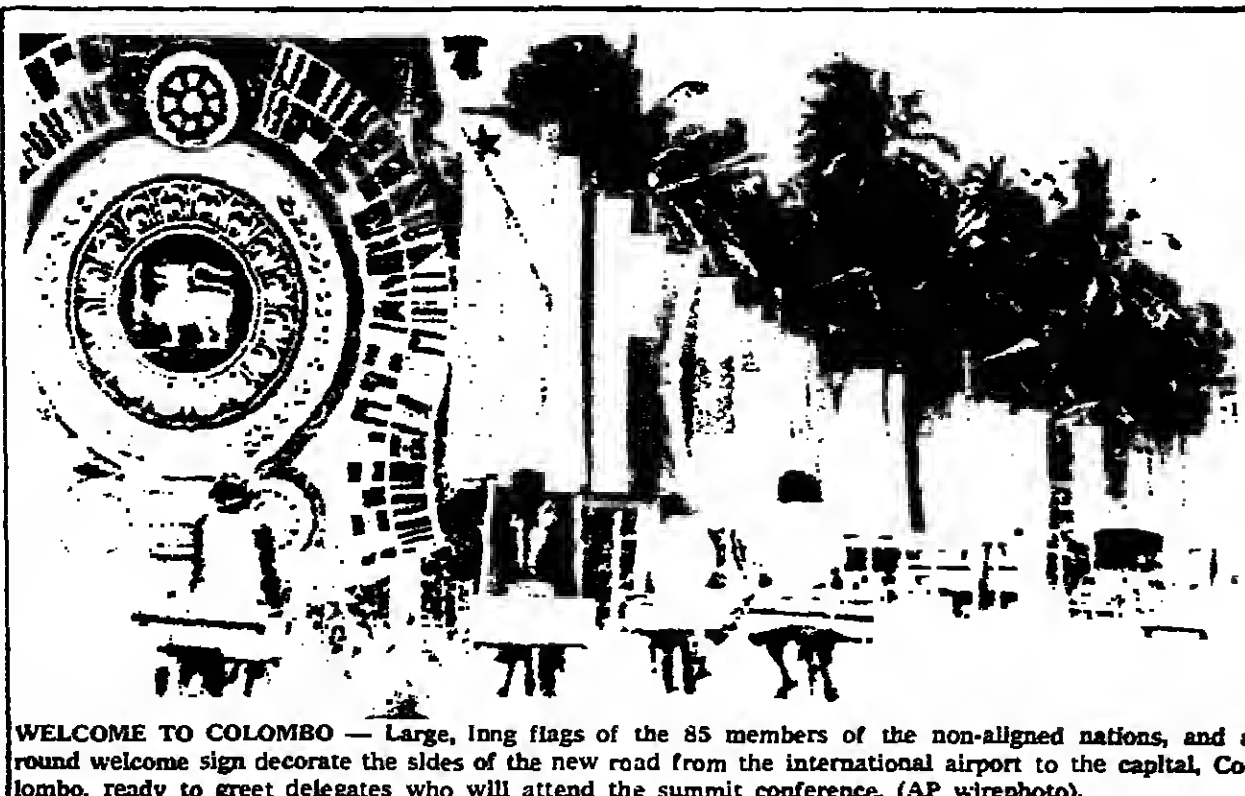
Since then there had been South African aircraft violations of Zambian airspace everyday and reports of villagers being killed or injured by landmines were beginning to come in, he said.

S. Africa flare-up spreads

continued from page 1

A leading South African newspaper said today that Rhodesia's strike into Mozambique could give Cuba and the Soviet Union "the excuse they needed" to launch an Angola-style war in the area.

"Any further escalation of this kind must inevitably draw South Africa towards the brink of a massive, sub-continental conflagration," the Johannesburg Star said in an editorial.



Chirac makes it clear France will brook no U.S. interference in nuclear sales to Pakistan

PARIS, Aug. 11, (R) — France today sharply rejected U.S. efforts to seek a compromise in a dispute over American objections to a French nuclear deal with Pakistan.

One radio station, Mr. Chirac suggested that U.S. domestic politics was partly behind Dr. Kissinger's attitude.

Concern about the spread of nuclear weapons to Third World nations has been expressed during the U.S. presidential election.

However, Dr. Kissinger explained yesterday that what was regarded as pressure against Pakistan was in fact his attempt to explain a new U.S. law.

Interpreting a call by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for an all-round "exchange of views" as a proposal for a three-sided conference, Mr. Chirac said there was no question of France taking part in such a meeting.

"This is an agreement signed between France and Pakistan," the premier declared in a radio interview. "It is not up to third countries to intervene in what concerns two sovereign states."

Dr. Kissinger, who left for Holland today after brief rest at a country estate near Deauville, has incensed the French government by warning Pakistan that it may forfeit U.S. military and economic aid if it buys the plant, which could produce plutonium to make atomic weapons. The warning was delivered during Dr. Kissinger's visit to Pakistan earlier this week.

In an interview with Europe

Zambia reports clash with South African troops

LUSAKA, Aug. 11 (AFP) — One Zambian soldier was killed and another seriously wounded by South African security forces in a clash on Zambia's border with Namibia (South West Africa), Zambian Home Affairs Minister Aagon Milner said today.

The incident was confirmed earlier by a South African military spokesman who said that Zambian troops had opened fire on the South African side last Saturday, and that there were no casualties on the South African side.

Mr. Milner said the incident occurred at Mamboya, a small village near the Caprivi Strip and that it took place over the weekend.

The minister, who gave no further details, described the incident as part of a continued pattern of calculated aggression against Zambia by South Africa.

He also confirmed that last month a small child had been injured during a South African artillery bombardment of the village of Sesheke, about 80 kilometres (50 miles) south west of Mamboya.

Since then there had been South African aircraft violations of Zambian airspace everyday and reports of villagers being killed or injured by landmines were beginning to come in, he said.

The minister also said there had been several exchanges of fire recently between South African and Zambian troops along Zambia's border, nearer to the Caprivi Strip.

Earlier this month, the United Nations Security Council censured South Africa for attacking the village of Sialola, in Zambia's western province.

The Zambian government said that in the attack last month, 24 people were killed and 45 wounded.

The F.T. index closed up 3.4 points at 378.6.

Spinola to remain under detention

LISBON, Aug. 11, (AFP) — The Portuguese Council of the Revolution today denied rumours that the authorities did a deal with the disgraced former President Antonio De Spinoza, who returned yesterday from 17 months' self-imposed exile.

Mr. Spinoza was still detained today in a prison outside Lisbon.

Reliable sources said the all-military Council of the Revolution countermanded orders from the military judge who questioned him that he be provisionally released pending trial.

Ex-General Spinoza, the figurehead of the 1974 revolution who fled on March 11 last year in the wake of an alleged rightwing counter-coup attempt, looked a broken man as he stepped out of the plane bringing him here from New York.

Informed sources said he had run out of money and those who financed him during his 17 months in Brazil had refused him further funds.

The spokesman for the Council of the Revolution, Captain Rodrigo De Sousa Castro, told the daily Journal De Noticias in a statement published today that neither the council nor any other organ of state came to any arrangement with Mr. Spinoza before he returned.

In the absence of any official explanation, rumours abounded here about the reasons for Mr. Spinoza's continued detention.

He is expected to be charged with involvement in the March 11, 1975, abortive counter-coup — although most observers now believe this was in fact stage-managed by the left to discredit Mr. Spinoza and with forming the since disbanded Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Portugal.

Israel wants book on killing stopped, offers \$300,000 for silence

OSLO, Aug. 11 (R) — A Norwegian newspaper said yesterday that Israeli authorities had offered \$300,000 to stop publication of a book about an Israeli attempt to kill a Palestinian guerrilla which ended in the death of the wrong man.

The newspaper Aftenposten said the offer was made by an officer of the Israeli embassy in Paris to the book's two authors, journalists Dag Christensen of Aftenposten, and David Tinnin of Time magazine.

The newspaper said Israel tried to prevent publication because the book gave a far-from-flattering picture of the efficiency of the Israeli secret service (Mossad) in the murder at the Norwegian resort of Lillehammer.

According to the two authors, Mossad was trying to kill Palestine guerrilla Ali Hassan Salameh, alias the "Red Prince," said to be the sole survivor of 13 guerrillas who killed Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

The book, to be called "No. 13" says that the Israelis killed the wrong man — Ahmed Bouchiki, an Algerian. The 12 others had already been tracked down and killed by Israeli agents, it says.

The authors also said Mrs. Golda Meir, then Israeli premier, knew about the raid and sent Mossad's chief, General Zvi Zamir, to Oslo telling him to "make sure everything is working smoothly."

But in a chase after the murder, six people were captured. In a later trial, one was acquitted and five — all Jews — were given terms in Norwegian jails.

They were all later pardoned and left Norway. According to the foreign ministry here, Israel's foreign ministry spokesman welcomed what he called Norway's humanitarian approach.

China political wars worsened by quake

PEKING, Aug. 11, (AFP) — The earthquake disaster in China has had the effect of aggravating political differences that already existed among the Chinese leadership.

This is shown by a front-page editorial today in the Communist Party organ People's Daily entitled "deepen criticism of (former Vice-Premier) Teng Hsiao-ping in anti-quake and relief work."

The editorial said: "Chieftains of the opportunistic lines in the party always try to take advantage of the temporary difficulties brought on by natural calamities to divert the revolution from its course and restore capitalism."

The official press has acknowledged, several occasions that a "struggle between two lines" — in other words between two political options — exists at the top of the government and party hierarchy. This struggle reached a climax last April with the dismissal of Teng Hsiao-ping who had previously been groomed as the successor of the late Premier Chou En-lai.

Far from burying such differences under massive new problems, the earthquake seems to have confronted the leadership with a series of decisions around which there has been new controversy between the "revisionist" policy of Teng Hsiao-ping — a pragmatic line stressing efficacy — and the purist ideals of his opponents.

The editorial in the People's Daily was extremely clear on this point, saying that history since the liberation in 1949 had shown "that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines in the party sharpens each time a serious natural calamity occurs."

The writer recalled the economic difficulties in the years 1959-1961 when President of the Republic Liu Shao-chi and the same Teng Hsiao-ping tried to apply their "revisionist lines" by opposing the "great leap forward" launched by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1958.

The editorial did not spell out the exact points of disagreement between the two lines in the present situation. But it did suggest that there were differences over how far to trust in the wisdom of the "masses" and their collective efforts as opposed to purely material resources and methods.

The author was probably alluding to a deliberately vague manner to the various problems of reconstruction and how they should be solved.

The question is one of deciding which sectors should be given priority and whether reconstruction should depend on local resources only or should be carried out with labour and equipment from other parts of China. Choice may also have to be made in deciding whether or not to acquire certain raw materials from abroad since China's home production will be mostly required for reconstruction after the earthquake, observers said.

Foreign specialists here believe that the disaster might necessitate a re-examination of some of the data on which the latest Chinese five-year plan, initiated in January, was based.

The earthquake, which devastated Tang Shan and partly destroyed several other important economic centres like Tientsin, urges the leadership to provide an immediate answer to some of the options already looming beforehand on the national political scene.

The editorial this morning also contained words of encouragement for the population in an apparent bid to improve morale affected by the earthquake and its consequences. This theme had already been tackled in this month's issue

of one of the leading ideological reviews which devoted a long article to "revolutionary optimism" and warned people against negative and erroneous interpretations of the catastrophe.

The editorial in the People's Daily took up the same theme by reaffirming that "man will triumph over nature." It urged the population to show a revolutionary spirit "fearing neither hardship nor death."

The editorial said the revisionist line of Teng Hsiao-ping was "to succumb to difficulties, remain passive and pessimistic and sit with folded arms."

"The site of the anti-quake and relief work is at the same time a battlefield for criticising Teng Hsiao-ping," the editorial said.

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Extension of the closing date for (P.C.M.) project tender No. 16/76

The Telecommunications Corporation in Jordan announces the extension of the closing date of the above mentioned tender up to 14.00 hours, Wednesday the 15th of September, 1976.
Eng. MOH'D SHAHID ISMAIL
Director General